RECENT PROPOSALS FOR CONSERVATION AND MANAGEMENT AND RESEARCH RECOMMENDATIONS

Last updated - AC & JD 14/02/2023 (SC29 proposals and recommmendations & Responses from Parties included)

This table provides the list of proposals for conservation and management and recommendations for research with implications for management that have been

Green boxes contain new proposals and recommendations from SC/29 for consideration and possible endorsement by the Management Committees

Light yellow boxes indicate updates reported at SC/29

Bright yellow boxes contain a proposed change of status for consideration of the Management Committees

Orange boxes contain proposals from the SC that the Managment Committees have considered but a decision was taken to not endorse them

Advice Reference (SC report & agenda item no.)	Country	Endorsed	Proposal for Conservation & Management	Recommendation for Research with Implications for Member Countries	Response from NAMMCO Committees	Response from Member Countries	Status (Active unless otherwise stated)
GENERAL PROCEDURES							
SC/25-2018, 5.4.1	**FO/GL/IS/NO**	NAMMCO 27-2019	**Encouraging reliable reporting on struck and lost data should be developed as a joint initiative between SC and CHM**		CHM proposed a collaborative effort be advanced though NAMMCO's involvement in a project coordinated by NORDECO. SC/26 were not convinced S&L should be a made a focal topic for NAMMCO's involvement in the NORDECO project (SC/26, 2019)	**NO:** Important for the coastal seal hunt in Norway (NAMMCO 27, 2019). **2020 Updates:** **NO** - Mandatory reporting of struck and lost animals for Norwegian sealing vessels since 2019. Also in the coastal seal hunt, the number of lost animals are included in the total catch figures. **2021 Updates:** **IS:** Mandatory reporting of struck and lost animals for Icelandic sealing since 2019 **FO:** S&L zero in Faroese whaling, and there is currently no seal harvest. **2022 Updates:** GL; Struck and lost reporting is mandatory for all marine mammals.The reporting system is continuosly improved for all species. For seals and small cetaceans, an information campaign in the Piniarneq-information sheet was undertaken in 2020 and continued through our pamplet distributed to all persons with licens. NO: see 2020 updates FO: no updates **2023 Updates: GL; Struck and lost reporting is mandatory for all marine mammals.The reporting system is continuosly improved for all species. For seals and small cetaceans, an information campaign in the Piniarneq-information sheet was undertaken in 2020 and continued through our pamplet distributed to all persons with licens.** **NO No change since the 2020 update.**	
SC/26-2020, 5.3.2	**FO/GL/IS/NO**	NAMMCO 28-2021	**The NAMMCO Secretariat should be informed of any and all revisions of catch statistics taking place at a national level (e.g revisions of historical data or revisions after submission of national progress reports)**			FO: catch statistic currently considered complete; NO:Updated including 2021 **2023 Updates: GL: See NPR 2022, GRL have submitted updated data. NO: Updated including 2022**	
SC/26-2020, 5.5.1	**FO/GL/IS/NO**			**To inform the NAMMCO Scientific Publications data policy, MCs are asked to make clear their position on the desirability of having open data archiving for survey data**	CN28 noted that this required further discussion. The Secretariat was asked to create a draft data policy and circulate this for comment at a later stage.	**GL:** Aggregated data is acceptable **2022 Updates:** GL: Aggregated data is acceptable; NO: Aggregated data available **2023 Updates: A data policy for NSP was agreed at Council 29 (2022). See Council report.**	**COMPLETED**
SC/27-2021, 3.1	**IS/NO/FO/GL**	NAMMCO 28-2021	**Validate all data (direct catch, by-catch or other) before submission to formal databases and repositories**			**NO**: we attempt to peer review and publish estimates of by-catch before submitting to formal databases and repositories. **2022 Updates:** GL have internal validating processes during the whole season. FO: no updates on bycatch; NO: Bycatch data vil bi valitated before submission to formal databases. bycatch data for harbour porpoise published. Bycatch data for humpback and killer whales accepted for publication. Bycatch data for harbour and grey seals under preparation.	

						2023 Updates: GL: GRL have internal validating processes during the whole season. FO: no updated information , NO:No change since the 2022 update.	
ENVIRONMENTAL / ECOSYSTEM ISSUES							
MARINE MAMMAL – FISHERIES INTERACTIONS							
SC/23-2016, 6.1.1 SC/24-2017 7.1.3 SC/25-2018 7.1.2	**NO**	NAMMCO 26-2018	**NO should modify the design of the Coastal Reference Fleet, both the selection process and the number of vessels in areas of concern, according to BYCWG recommendations.**		This is being discussed with the Directorate, and it may be able to increase CRF in problematic areas (SC/24) An evaluation of the sampling design will be begun as part of a new PhD project (SC/25)	Improvement in Sampling design will be discussed at an international IMR workshop 19-20 June 2019, and a recommendation on changes in sampling design will be developed based on the outcome from the workshop (NAMMCO 27) **2020 Updates:** The CRF can be increased to a maximum of 30 vessels; the Institute of Marine Research does not have the capacity to administer any more vessels than that. However, bycatch monitoring can possibly be supplemented by an independent fleet of vessels using Remote Electronic Monitoring (video recording) and machine learning to identify marine mammals caught in gillnets. REM equipment was installed on the first fishing vessel operating in high bycatch areas in february 2020, as a pilot/feasability study. **2021 Updates:** A system for Remote Electronic Monitoring is now under modification to meet the requirements of the Norwegian privacy legislation. The system will be tested on a commercial vessel in 2021. **2022 Updates:** NO: A system for Remote Electronic Monitoring has been modified to mee the requirements of Norwegian privacy legislation and a prototype is now under testing on a commercial vessel. **2023 Updates: NO: The experiment with REM continues.**	
SC/23-2016, 6.1.1	**NO**	NAMMCO 26-2018		**Norway should improve species identification of by-caught seals.**	SC/28 Norway should continue to improve the monitoring of by-catch rates and accurate species identification through the implementation of REM systems, habitat preference models, and photographs.	Photos of by-caught seals havbe been requested from the CRF to help verify fisherman's own identifications (NAMMCO 27, 2019 & SC/26 2019) **2020 Updates:** Photos still not available, but REM project described above will help with seal identification issues **2021 Updates:** A system for Remote Electronic Monitoring is now under modification to meet the requirements of the Norwegian privacy legislation. The system will be tested on a commercial vessel in 2021. **2022 Updates:** NO: A prototype of REM is now under testing on a commercial vessel. **2023 Updates: NO The exeriment with REM continues**	
SC/28-2022, 20.2		NAMMCO 29-2022		**In the Norwegian CRF, the collection of the lower jaw of seals becomes a mandatory terms in the boat contract.**		**2022 Updates:** NO: This is impractical. **2023 Updates:**	
SC/23-2016, 6.1.1	**IS**	NAMMCO 26-2018	**Iceland should obtain by-catch rate for the cod fishery outside the April peak season.**			Some sampling does take place outside of April, but on a small scale. Improvements in progress (NAMMCO 27, 2019). **2021 Updates:** The main data source is the annual gillnet survey conducted by the MFRI. However, data is also collected throughout the year by onboard inspectors from the Directorate of Fisheries which could be used to obtain by-catch rates outside the April 2022 Updates: **2023 Updates:**	

SC/23-2016, 6.1.1	**FO**	NAMMCO 26-2018		**Provide data on the fleet especially on the pelagic and semi-pelagic trawl fisheries including VHVO trawl (fleet composition, relative effort and by-catch information) to BYCWG.**		**2021 Updates:** **FO:** Partly provided to the BYCWG 2018 2022 Updates: FO no updates **2023 Updates:**	
SC/23-2016, 6.1.1	**GL**	NAMMCO 26-2018		**Greenland should provide information on the reliability of by-catch reporting for all species.**		**2020 Updates:** Mandatory to report bycatch from the fishery by log book, by fishery observer scheme or via the reporting of purchases of fish and fishery products. Furthermore any person with a hunting license has the obligation to report any bycaught marine mammal. **2021 Updates:** None **2022 Updates:** GL: The task is in our list of work to do, but not **2023 Updates: GL: The task is in our list of work to do, but not realistic to start the work within 1-2 years.**	
SC/24-2017, 7.1.3	**NO/IS**	NAMMCO 26-2018		**Revised by-catch analysis for harbour porpoise and seals should be presented to BYCWG**	Reported to the BYCWG (2018) but only the IS lumpsucker fishery analysis was endorsed. SC/28 reiterated this recommendation	**NO:** Revised Norwegian estimates of harbour porpoise bycatch have been presented to BYCWG and preliminarily accepted for use in assessment. (NAMMCO 27, 2019) 2021 Updates: NO: The Norwegian estimates of harbour porpoise by-catch 2006-2018 are published in the ICES Journal of Marine Science. IS: Estimates of by-catch in the lumpsucker fishery was completed in 2019, but work on by-catch rates in the cod gillnet is ongoing. **2022 Updates:** NO: working on updated harbour seal by-catch rates **2023 Updates: NO Revised bycatch analysis of harbour porpoise is available for WGBYC.**	
SC/24-2017, 7.1.3 SC/28-2022, 20.2	**IS**	NAMMCO 26-2018 NAMMCO 29-2022 NAMMCO 29-2022		**Collect jaws/photos of by-caught seals to improve species identification, and collect skin samples to inform genetic research.** **Update: to encourage collecting DNA samples and taking photos of by-caught seals in 2022 to validate inspector reports and calculate rate of misidentification by fishermen.** **Update: to support the analysis of DNA samples to assess rates of species misidentification through the provision of necessary funding**	SC/27 reiterated the importance of improving the identification of by-caught seals SC/28 reiterated this recommendation	**IS**: Photo programme started in 2019 (NAMMCO 27, 2019) **2021 Updates:** In progress **2022 Updates:** **2023 Updates:**	
SC/24-2017, 7.1.3	**IS**	NAMMCO 26-2018	**Monitoring of the monkfish and Greenland halibut gillnet fishery in Iceland.**		SC/28 reiterated this recommendation	**IS:** Recommendation forwarded to Directorate of Fisheries (NAMMCO 27, 2019). **2021 Updates:** Monkfish gillnet fishery in Iceland is insignificant. The Greenland halibut gillnet fishery is monitored by onboard inspectors from the Directorate of Fisheries. However due to Covid-19 inspection effort was limited in 2020. **2022 Updates:** **2023 Updates:**	
SC/28-2022, 20.2	**IS**	NAMMCO 29-2022	**To include a field for target species in the logbook as well as other ways to distinguish these coastal and offshore (cod and Greenland halibut) fisheries for monitoring by-catch.**			**2022 Updates:** **2023 Updates:**	
						2021 Updates: **FO:** Planned for next BYCWG.	

SC/24-2017, 7.1.3	**FO**	NAMMCO 26-2018		**A proper assessment of the by-catch risk in the various fisheries in the Faroe Islands should be undertaken**	Not yet undertaken (SC/25)	**2022 Updates:** **FO** no updates **2023 Updates: no updates**	
SC/23-2016, 6.1.1 SC/24-2017, 7.1.3 SC/25-2018 7.1.2	**FO**	NAMMCO 26-2018	**Add the selection of local marine mammal species to e-logbook design**			**IS:** Finished in Iceland, a drop down menu of local marine mammals is available to captains when reporting bycatch (NAMMCO 27, 2019). **2021 Updates:** Not yet implemented **2022 Updates:** **FO:** not completed **2023 Updates: FO: underway**	
SC/24-2017, 7.1.3 SC/25-2018, 7.1.2	**FO**	NAMMCO 26-2018	**Implement a reporting system for vessels below 15 GMT**			**2021 Updates:** Not yet implemented **2022 Updates:** **FO:** not implemented **2023 Updates: FO Underway**	
SC/24-2017, 7.1.3	**FO**	NAMMCO 26-2018		**Review and present to the BYCWG the data already collected by fishery observers on the monkfish fishery**	Not presented to BYCWG 2018	**2021 Updates:** Partly presented to the BYCWG 2018. **2022 Updates: FO:** no update **2023 Updates: FO: see 2021 update**	
SC/24-2017, 7.1.3	**FO**	NAMMCO 26-2018	**Monitor vessels in the pelagic pair-trawl fisheries fleet with an electronic monitoring video system (EM) or onboard observers**			An observer has been on pelagic vessels since 2018, with a primary task to look at by-catch of different pelagic species and to note any by-catch of marine mammals. No marine mammal by-catch has been observed during this period **2021 Updates:** awaiting feedback from ongoing trials in Norway. **2022 Updates: FO:** not implemented yet **2023 Updates: FO: await system progress**	
SC/24-2017, 7.1.3	**FO**	NAMMCO 26-2018	**Implement observer coverage in other fleets with potential for by-catch (see BYCWG)**			**2021 Updates:** timing related to EM trials and **2022 Updates: FO:** no update **2023 Updates: FO: no updates**	
SC/24-2017, 7.1.3	**FO**	NAMMCO 26-2018	**Include documentation of marine mammal by-catch in the protocol of fisheries observers, as well as other standard characteristics of the fleet (effort, location, month, etc.)**			**2021 Updates:** Not yet implemented **2022 Updates: FO:** no update **2023 Updates: FO: underway**	
SC/24-2017, 7.1.3	**GL**	NAMMCO 26-2018		**Review marine mammal by-catch reports made in fishery logbooks previous to 2016**	Not presented to BYCWG in 2020 or the SC	**2020 Updates:** **GL:** Data (2016-2019) from log book, by fishery observer scheme or via the reporting of purchases of fish and fishery products and from any person with a hunting license has been collected and described in an updated review paper on bycatch in Greenland by The Ministry of Fisheries, Hunting and Agriculture, 2019. **2022 Updates: GL:** See comments next comment **2023 Updates: GL: the updated information is that the above mentioned document from 2019 was**	
SC/24-2017, 7.1.3	**GL**	NAMMCO 26-2018		**Summarise and make available the data collected by fisheries inspectors regarding marine mammal by-catch events**	Not presented to BYCWG in 2020 or the SC	**2020 Updates:** **GL:** Data (2016-2019) from log book, by fishery observer scheme or via the reporting of purchases of fish and fishery products and from any person with a hunting license has been collected and described in an updated review paper on bycatch in Greenland by The Ministry of Fisheries, Hunting and Agriculture, 2019. **2022 Updates:** **GL:** the updated information is that the above mentioned document from 2019 was never approved internally and not recommended to be used. The task to summarize and make it available is in our list of work to do **2023 Updates: GL: The updated information is that the above mentioned document from 2019 was never approved internally and not recommended to be used. The task to summarize and make it available is in our list of work to do**	

SC/24-2017, 7.1.3	**GL**	NAMMCO 26-2018	**Implement a reporting system similar to that mandated by the species-specific executive orders**			**2020 Updates:** **GL:** A new executive order is under way for small cetaceans, including reporting scheme for relevant species. **2021 Updates:** None **2022 Updates:** **GL:** the work is on going, the work on executive orders are on a priority list. The remaining is on other small cetaceans than beluga and narwhal. The draft will soon be sent for public hearing if approved by the minister **2023 Updates: GL: The executive order on small cetaceans and on beluga and narwhal are on revision - to be finalized.**	
SC/24-2017, 7.1.3	**GL**	NAMMCO 26-2018	**Include in the online reporting system for the hunters some kind of automatic validation**			**2020 Updates:** Improvements of the reporting system is an ongoing **2021 Updates:** None **2022 Updates:** **GL:** an online reporting system called Jagtapp is on a development phase re terristrial animals, then will include all species, including marine mammals on quota system in few years. As it is now all species in qouta system are to be reported on specific schemes which are put in to the electronic reporting system - database. **2023 Updates: GL: ongoing**	
SC/24-2017, 7.1.3	**GL**	NAMMCO 26-2018	**Validation of by-catch reporting data from the licensed hunters' online system against those from the buyers**		Noinformation presented to the BYCWG in 2020 or the SC	**2020 Updates:** **GL:** Data (2016-2019) from log book, by fishery observer scheme or via the reporting of purchases of fish and fishery products and from any person with a hunting license has been collected and described in an updated review paper on bycatch in Greenland by The Ministry of Fisheries, Hunting and Agriculture, 2019. **2022 Updates:** See comments re SC24-2017,7.1.3 **2023 Updates: GL: ongoing**	
SC/25-2018, 7.1.2	**IS/FO**	NAMMCO 27-2019	**Information available on by-catch from foreign vessels should be presented to BYCWG**			**IS**: Foreign vessels represent a miniscule amount of overall effort within the Icelandic EEZ. Recommendation forwarded to Directorate of Fisheries/MII (NAMMCO 27, 2019). **2021 Updates:** **IS**: Information is available from foreign vessels via PSC/logbook data. Information can be provided. **FO:** Pending **2022 Updates: FO:** no update **2023 Updates:**	
SC/25-2018, 7.1.2	**IS**	NAMMCO 27-2019	**Provide a description of the coverage in by-catch reports (even if none) as it provides evidence of by-catch risk**			In progress (NAMMCO 27, 2019). **2021 Updates:** Due to Covid-19 pandemic surveillance effort at sea has been limited. Details can be provided. **2022 Updates:** **2023 Updates:**	
SC/25-2018, 7.1.2	**IS**	NAMMCO 27-2019	**Provide details of the amount of observer effort in pelagic trawl fleets**			In progress (NAMMCO 27, 2019). **2021 Updates:** None **2022 Updates:** **2023 Updates:**	
SC/25-2018, 7.1.2	**IS/NO/FO/GL**	NAMMCO 27-2019	**Logbooks should not be used for calculating by-catch rates, only as a qualitative indicator for raising concern**			**NO**: Logbooks are not used to estimate bycatches or bycatch rates in Norway (NAMMCO 27, 2019). **IS:** This is already done (NAMMCO 27, 2019). **2021 Updates from FO & GL:** None **2022 Updates from FO & GL:** logbooks not used for bycatch estimations **2023 Updates: GL: No new information** **NO:Logbooks are not used for calculating bycatch rates in Norway**	

SC/27-2021, 3.1	**IS/NO/FO/GL**	NAMMCO 28-2021	**Since self-reporting is an insufficient basis for quantifying by-catch, always seek additional sources of information (e.g. independent observation)**			**NO**: Data from the Reference Fleets are used as additional source **IS:** Data from onboard inspectors and MFRI surveys is used as the main source of information while logbooks are used for comparison. **2022 Updates:** **GL;** wildlife officers and municipality workers are tasked to review reporting system and send the data to the Ministry, that continously are monitored from Ministry of Fisheries and Hunting. **FO:** plan to use inspectors and independent observers/electronic monitoring. **NO:** REM prototype is currently tested on a commercial vessel. **2023 Updates: GL: Wildlife officers and municipality workers are tasked to review reporting system and send the data to the Ministry, that continously are monitored from Ministry of Fisheries and Hunting.** **FO: see 2022 update NO: Data from the Reference Fleets are used as additional sources.**	
SC/27-2021, 3.1	**IS**	NAMMCO 28-2021		**DNA collection of by-caught seals should be continued and analysis conducted to assess the level of species misidentification**		**IS**: Under Consideration **2022 Updates:** **2023 Updates:**	
MULTISPECIES APPROACHES TO MANAGEMENT / ECOSYSTEM MODELLING							
SC/25-2018, 7.2.1	**NO/IS/FO/GL**	NAMMCO 27-2019		**Funding should be sought to apply and extend the approach of the MareFrame project to focus on marine mammals.**		**2021 Updates:** **NO:** Nothing has happened here, other initiatives on the issue are in progress. **2022 Updates: GL -** This seems to be out of Greenland's jurisdiction. **2023 Updates: GL: This seems to be out of Greenland's jurisdiction.** **NO: No activity yet.**	
SC/27-2021, 5.3	**NO/IS/FO/GL**	NAMMCO 28-2021	**Ensure the availability of relevant information from seismic surveys to allow for proper sound estimation to meet research and management needs**			**2022 Updates:** **GL:** No new information **NO:** MD is working on this problem **2023 Updates: GL: No new information** **NO: MD has developed a recommendation for the KLD.**	
OTHER ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES							
SC/24-2017, 7.3	**GL**	NAMMCO 26-2018	**Cumulative effects should be considered when new shipping and icebreaking activities are proposed for narwhal and beluga habitat areas**			**2020 Updates:** Hearing processes are nationally in place in Greenland, but can be more challenging in regards to other nations' projects. **2021 Updates:** None **2022 Updates: GL** - no new information **2023 Updates: GL: No new information**	
SC/24-2017, 7.3	**CA**	NAMMCO 26-2018	**All information on the Mary River project be presented to the JWG. Someone from the Fisheries Protection Division in Canada should attend the next NAMMCO-JCNB JWG in 2019/2020.**		SC/26 & SC/27 received an update on the Mary River project. The JWG meeting in 2021 also received an update on the project	**2022 Updates:** **2023 Updates:**	
SC/26-2019, 7.3.2	**CA**		**Plans for monitoring impacts on narwhal in Eclipse Sound (as well as other species wintering in west Greenland) from the Mary River project be developed within the context of the JWG with JCNB**			**2022 Updates:** **2023 Updates:**	
SC/27-2021, 3.2	**NAMMCO**	NAMMCO 28-2021		**Hold an expert workshop to review the impacts of noise disturbance on hunted populations of narwhals, belugas, walrus and seals from shipping connected to the Baffinland mine.**	SC/27 endorsed the recommendation but proposed asking the JWG to define more specific terms of reference for the workshop	**2022 Updates:** Workshop planned for the period 12-16 December 2022 in Copenhagen **2023 Updates: The workshop was held in December 2022. Report available at nammco's website**	

SC/25-2018, 7.3	**NAMMCO**	NAMMCO 27-2019		**Secretariat review pollutants for all marine mammals and report to SC 26**	This review is underway but requires additional resources and expertise to be completed (SC/26, 2019)	**2022 Updates:** **2023 Updates:**	
SC/29-2023, 20.2	**GL**		**Greenland invites Canadian experts to participate in reviewing monitoring programs, plans and results of the Dundas mine in Wolstenholme Fjord**			**2023 Updates: GL: No comments received from GINR**	
SEALS & WALRUS							
HARP SEALS							
SC/23-2016, 7.1.2 and WGHARP 2016	**NO**	NAMMCO 25-2017		**Staging surveys should be conducted during aerial surveys of all populations of harp seals.**		Will be implemented whenever possible (NAMMCO 27, 2019) **2020 Updates:** Next survey will be in 2022 - staging will be implemented. **2022 Updates: NO:** A survey in the West Ice conducted in 2022. It included staging of pups **2023 Updates: NO: see 2022 update.**	
SC/23-2016, 7.1.2 and WGHARP 2016	**NO**	NAMMCO 25-2017			Planned for 2018 (NAMMCO-26)	**NO:** not implemented. Will be done in 2019 (NAMMCO 27, 2019) **2020 Updates:** Survey is planned in April 2020, all tags will be deployed on beaters. **2021 Updates:** Activity cancelled in 2020 due to the pandemic. Survey is planned in April 2021, all tags will be deployed on beaters. **2022 Updates:** **NO:** Activity cancelled. Tags have been delivered to Russian colleagues (VNIRO/PINRO, Murmansk & MMRI, Archangelsk). Deployments will be carried out by Russia and results shared between the two countries. **2023 Updates: NO See 2022 update.**	
SC/26-2019, 8.1.2 & WGHARP 2019	**NO**	NAMMCO 28-2021	**Upper limits of removals: 21,172 in the Barents Sea/White Sea and 11,548 in the Greenland Sea**			**2022 Updates**: NO: No changes in upper limits in removals compared to 2021. **2023 Updates:** NO: No change	
SC/26-2019, 8.1.2 & WGHARP 2019	**GL/NO/Russia**	NAMMCO 28-2021		**New aerial survey of harp seal pups in the Greenland Sea be conducted in 2022**		**2022 Updates:** **NO:** Aerial photographic survey carried out in March-April 2022 in the Greenland Sea. Images are under analysis manually and using novel Machine Learning. No new survey carried out in the Barents Sea / White Sea. Renewed efforts by Russia to carry out survey in 2023.	
SC/28-2022, 20.3				**Update (NO/Russia): a survey of harp seal pup production be carried out as soon as possible in the White Sea and adjacent Barents Sea waters**		**2023 Updates: GL: no comments received from GINR, NO: See 2022 update.**	
SC/26-2019, 8.1.2 & WGHARP 2019	**NO**	NAMMCO 28-2021		**Efforts to obtain reproductive samples continue, particularly in years when an aerial survey is completed**		**2022 Updates:** **NO:** No reproductive samples collected in 2022, as samples were collected in 2021 and analyses are underway. **2023 Updates: NO See 2022 update.**	
HOODED SEALS							
SC/23-2016, 7.1.2 and WGHARP 2016	**NO**	NAMMCO 25-2017		**Staging surveys should be conducted during aerial surveys of all populations of hooded seals.**		**NO:** not implemented. Will be done in 2019 (NAMMCO 27, 2019) **Updates 2020:** Next survey will be in 2022 - stageing will be implemented. **2022 Updates:** **NO:** A survey in the West Ice conducted in 2022. It included staging of pups **2023 Updates: NO See 2022 update.**	
SC/26-2019, 8.1.2 & WGHARP 2019	**NO/GL**	NAMMCO 28-2021	**No commercial catch in the Greenland Sea, however current levels of scientific and subsistence hunting can continue**			**2020 GL:** supports this proposal **2022 Updates:** **GL:** unchanged situation subsistence hunting is **2023 Updates: GL: unchanged situation subsistence hunting is allowed**	
				New aerial survey of		**2022 Updates:** **NO:** Completed	

SC/26-2019, 8.1.2 & WGHARP 2019	**NO**	NAMMCO 28-2021		**hooded seal pups in the Greenland Sea be conducted in 2022**		**2023 Updates: NO See 2022 update.**	
RINGED SEALS							
SC/23-2016, 7.3.2	**GL**	NAMMCO 26-2018		**Satellite telemetry and collection of samples for genetics**	Satellite tagging and genetics study ongoing (NAMMCO 26, 2018) Genetic analysis ongoing (SC/26, 2019)	**Updates 2020:** ongoing process **2022 Updates: GL:** ongoing process **2023 Updates: This is still ongoing.**	
SC/24-2017. 8.3.3	**NAMMCO**	NAMMCO 26-2018		**Convene a ringed seal WG (possibly in conjunction with a bearded seal WG) in 2020/2021.**	In the workplan for 2021 from SC/25. SC/26 proposed to postpone the WG, based on an assessment of the sufficiency of available data at SC/27. In 2020, CN requested that this WG not be delayed beyond 2022. SC27 scheduled the WG for 2022.	**2022 Updates:** **2023 Updates: A bearded seal WG is planned for 21-23 March and meeting of the ringed seals WG is planned for fall 2023.**	
GREY SEALS							
SC/23-2016, 7.4.2	**NO**	NAMMCO 26-2018		**More frequent surveys, particularly in the areas of decline.**	A survey was conducted in 2018 in Troms and Finnmark (SC/25).	Trøndelag and Nordland (excluding Lofoten) was surveyed in 2018. Low pup production confirmed. (NAMMCO 27, 2019) **Updates 2020**: Grey seal surveys will be conducted in Lofoten in September-October 2020 **Updates 2021:** Grey seal surveys will be conducted in Finnmark in 2021. **2022 Updates: NO:** Completed **2023 Updates: NO See 2022 update.**	
SC/23-2016, 7.4.2	**NO**	NAMMCO 25-2017	**In the Management Plan, the target population level should be evaluated as the levels are not based on any biological assessment**		IMR in discussions with the management authorities on evaluating the target population levels for both grey and harbour seals (SC/24).	Will be on the agenda for the Marine Mammal Scientific Advisory Board 2019 (NAMMCO 27, 2019) **Updates 2020:** Will be on the agenda in the at the Marine Mammal Scient. Advis. Board in 2020 **Updates 2021:** Will be discussed in the NAMMCO CSWG and SC. **2022 Updates: NO:** Management Plan is under revision **2023 Updates: NO See 2022 update.**	
SC/23-2016, 7.4.2	**NO**	NAMMCO 25-2017	**Management plans should include all sources of mortality, not just the hunt**		This has been suggested (SC25)	Will be on the agenda for the Marine Mammal Scientific Advisory Board 2019 (NAMMCO 27, 2019) **Updates 2020:** Will be on the agenda in the at the Marine Mammal Scient. Advis. Board in 2020 **Updates 2021:** Will be discussed in the NAMMCO CSWG and SC. **2022 Updates: NO:** All anthropogenic mortality will be included **2023 Updates: NO See 2022 update.**	
SC/23-2016, 7.4.2	**NO**	NAMMCO 25-2017	**A mechanism for consulting IMR on for example seal distribution when fish farms are being built should be required when management plans are revised.**		IMR is working on implementing a mechanism where they can be consulted on issues such as seal distribution when fish farms are being built, but thus far this has not been implemented (SC/24).	NO: Will be on the agenda for the Marine Mammal Scientific Advisory Board 2019 (NAMMCO 27, 2019) **Updates 2020:** Nothing new to report. **Updates 2021:** Nothing new to report. **2022 Updates: NO:** This will be proposed included ine revised Management Plans **2023 Updates: NO See 2022 update.**	

SC/23-2016, 7.4.2	**NO**	NAMMCO 25-2017	**Reporting of all removals, incl. fish farms and commercial and recreational gillnet fisheries.**		IMR has been in discussions with the Directorate on possibly implementing such a system (SC/24).	**Updates 2020:** It is problematic to determine the different seal species in the Reference fleet, which result in unusable data to estimate total numbers of grey and harbour seals taken as by-catch. **Updates 2021:** No longer permitted to shoot seals near fish farms, otherwise nothing new. **2022 Updates: NO:** Nothing new on recreational fisheries **2023 Updates: No change since 2021**	
SC/23-2016, 7.4.2	**IS**	NAMMCO 25-2017	**Management Plan should be developed including: the frequency of surveys, legislation of seal hunting and re-evaluation of the target population level objective with the new level being based on biological criteria.**		Development of an advisory management plan for the population is ongoing, which includes a re-evaluation of current target population level objective (based on biological criteria) (SC/24).	**Updates 2021:** New legislation on seal hunt in Iceland. Survey plan for approximately 2 years between surveys for the two coastal seal species. **2022 Updates:** **2023 Updates:**	
SC/23-2016, 7.4.2	**IS**	NAMMCO 25-2017	**Reporting of all removals (e.g., by-catches, hunted seals, any other removals)**		New management plan includes development of a reporting system for seal hunting and increased effort in by-catch data collection (SC/24).	IS: New legislation will hopefully be finalised in 2019. **Updates 2021:** New legislation prohibits seal hunting with few exceptions, that are to be fully reported. **2022 Updates:** **2023 Updates:**	
SC/23-2016, 7.4.2	**IS**	NAMMCO 25-2017		**Tagging of pups for staging**	Tagging for staging continues (SC/24).	Ongoing depending on funding **Updates 2021:** Under consideration **2022 Updates:** **2023 Updates:**	
SC/23-2016, 7.4.2	**IS**	NAMMCO 25-2017		**Investigate whether the peaks in pupping differ in different areas around the country**	Tagging for geographical differences in timing continues (SC/24).	Ongoing depending funding (NAMMCO 27, 2019). **Updates 2021:** Under consideration **2022 Updates:** **2023 Updates:**	
SC/23-2016, 7.4.2	**IS**	NAMMCO 25-2017		**Genetics samples should be collected and analysed**		Analysis in progress (NAMMCO 27, 2019) **Updates 2021:** Under consideration **2022 Updates:** In the document MC05 2022: SC/23-2016, 7.4.2 in Reporting of all removals (e.g., by-catches, hunted seals, any other removals). The hunting legislation from 2019 requires that all hunting is reported. Since 2013/2014 all by-catch should also be reported. Therefore, this request should be considered resolved	**COMPLETED**
SC/23-2016, 7.4.2	**FO**	NAMMCO 25-2017	**Develop a monitoring plan that includes regular assessments**		The development of a monitoring plan for grey seals in the Faroe Islands will await the outcome of the 2018 survey (SC/24).	**Updates 2021:** currently no harvest, summer count surveys continue, assessment awaits progress by the joint effort on seal modelling **2022 Updates: FO:** in progress **2023 Updates:**	
SC/23-2016, 7.4.2 Reiteratred: SC/27-2021, 3.3	**FO**	NAMMCO 25-2017		**Obtain minimum population estimates via haulout counts**	Summer survey planned for 2018 (NAMMCO/26). Summer survey conducted in 2019, corrections on estimates ongoing. Plans to mount 8 scouting camera at haul out sites in 2020 (SC/26, 2019) Minimum population count delivered to SC/27. SC/27 recommended that work to develop minimum popualtion estimates continue	**Updates 2020:** Ongoing **Updates 2021: S**urvey in 2021 **2022 Updates: FO:** in progress **2023 Updates: FO: to be presented to the CSWG 2023**	
						Updates 2021: two seals tagged in 2020, more tagging planned for 2021	

SC/23-2016, 7.4.2 Reiteratred: SC/27-2021, 3.3	**FO**	NAMMCO 25-2017		**Telemetry tagging studies**	Plans to deploy satellite tags on up to 8 seals during the 2018 survey (SC/24). Plans to deploy up to 10 satelitte tags in 2020 SC/27 informed 2 tags deployed with total of 10 planned. Recommended this continue	**2022 Updates: FO:** two seals tagged in 2022, more tagging planned **2023 Updates: FO: Three seals tagged in 2022**	
SC/23-2016, 7.4.2	**FO**	NAMMCO 25-2017		**Photo-ID study for a mark-recapture based population size**	Likely too time-consuming and likely not achievable compared to a survey (SC/24)	**Update 2020:** **FO:** Postponed. **Updates 2021:** Not prioritised **2022 Updates: FO:** skipped **2023 Updates: FO: see 2022 update**	
SC/24-2017, 8.4.3	**FO**	NAMMCO 26-2018		**Research recommendations for Faroe Islands from CSWG in 2016 should be given a high priority.**		**Updates 2020:** Ongoing, population estimate to be presented to the CSWG 2021. **Updates 2021:** Ongoing **2022 Updates: FO:** ongoing **2023 Updates: FO:ongoing**	
HARBOUR SEALS							
SC/23-2016, 7.5.2	**NO**	NAMMCO 25-2017	**Re-evaluate management units to ensure they are based on biological parameters.**		Management units – new genetics data being collected, started in north, some analysis being done, some structuring seen, full results later (SC/24). SC/27 reiterated importance of this	Genetic samples are collected and analyses underway (NAMMCO 27, 2019). **Updates 2020:** Sampling for genetic studies is in progress. **Updates 2021:** Sampling for genetic studies is in progress. **2022 Updates: NO:** This work in in progress **2023 Updates: NO See 2022 update**	
SC/23-2016, 7.5.2	**NO**	NAMMCO 25-2017	**In the Management Plan, the target population level should be evaluated as the levels are not based on any biological assessment**		IMR in discussions with the management authorities on evaluating the target population levels for both grey and harbour seals (SC/24).	NO: Will be on the agenda for the Marine Mammal Scientific Advisory Board 2019 (NAMMCO 27, 2019). **Updates 2020:** Ongoing, TL has been adjusted based on new data in some areas in Norw. Skagerrak **Updates 2021:** Will be discussed in the NAMMCO CSWG and SC. **2022 Updates: NO:** Management Plan under revision **2023 Updates: NO See 2022 update**	
SC/23-2016, 7.5.2	**NO**	NAMMCO 25-2017	**Management plans should include all sources of mortality, not just the hunt**		Reporting of removals-discussing with directorate, numbers from fish farms, also accepted by-catch estimate expected (SC/24)	NO: Will be on the agenda for the Marine Mammal Scientific Advisory Board 2019 (NAMMCO 27, 2019). **Updates 2020:** See comments on by-catch of grey seals. **Updates 2021:** Will be discussed in the NAMMCO CSWG and SC. **2022 Updates:** **NO:** All anthropogenic mortality will be included **2023 Updates: NO See 2022 update**	
SC/23-2016, 7.5.2	**NO**	NAMMCO 25-2017	**A mechanism for consulting IMR on for example seal distribution when fish farms are being built should be required when management plans are revised.**			**Updates 2020:** Nothing new to report. **Updates 2021:** Nothing new to report. **2022 Updates:** **NO:** This will be proposed included ine revised Management Plans **2023 Updates: NO See 2022 update**	

SC/23-2016, 7.5.2	**NO**	NAMMCO 25-2017	**Reporting of all removals, incl. fish farms and commercial and recreational gillnet fisheries.**			**Updates 2020:** Reporting of bycatch in recreational fisheries will be possible in an app from summer 2020 **Updates 2021:** No longer permitted to shoot seals near fish farms, otherwise nothing new. **2022 Updates: NO:** will be included in revised Management Plan. **2023 Updates: NO See 2022 update**	
SC/23-2016, 7.5.2	**NO**	NAMMCO 25-2017		**Collect data from by-catch (age, sex, species etc)**	Data from by-catches – some older data being analysed, depending on problems identified. Period of bounty on coastal seals, required to send jaws (SC/24).	**NO:** What is the purpose of these data? (NAMMCO 27, 2019) **Updates 2021:** Nothing new to report **2022 Updates: NO:** Species recorded in bycatch **2023 Updates: NO: nothing new to report**	
SC/23-2016, 7.5.2	**IS**	NAMMCO 25-2017	**All removals should be reported (e.g., hunting, by-catch, etc.)**			New legislation including mandatory reporting of direct catches is in preparation and will hopefully be finalized in 2019. Bycatch reporting already mandatory (NAMMCO 27, 2019). **Updates 2021:** New legislation in place. **2022 Updates**: In the document MC05 2022: SC/23-2016, 7.5.2 All removals should be reported (e.g., hunting, by[1]catch, etc. The hunting legislation from 2019 requires that all hunting is reported. Since 2013/2014 all by-catch should also be reported. Therefore, this request should be considered resolved.	**COMPLETED**
SC/23-2016, 7.5.2	**IS**	NAMMCO 25-2017	**A Management Plan should be developed including outlining the frequency of surveys and legislation of seal hunting**		Advisory management plan for the Icelandic harbour seal population is being considered which includes a re-evaluation of current target population level objective, outlining of the frequency of censuses, development of a reporting system for seal hunting and increased effort in by-catch data collection (SC/24)	**Updates 2021:** As above for grey seals **2022 Updates:** **2023 Updates:**	
SC/23-2016, 7.5.2	**IS**	NAMMCO 25-2017	**The target population level objective should be re-evaluated and be based on biological criteria**		See above.	**Updates 2021:** In progress	
SC/23-2016, 7.5.2	**IS**	NAMMCO 25-2017		**Reproductive rates should be collected**		Not initiated (NAMMCO 27, 2019) **Updates 2021**: Under consideration but difficult without a hunt **2022 Updates:** **2023 Updates:**	
SC/23-2016, 7.5.2	**IS**	NAMMCO 25-2017		**Continue to investigate the effects of disturbance from tourism, and possible mitigation**	Research on effects of tourism are continuing (NAMMCO/26).	**Updates 2021:** In progress **2022 Updates:** **2023 Updates:**	
SC/25-2018, 8.5	**GL**	NAMMCO 27-2019	**Accuracy and validation of reported catches needs to be improved and accurate information be provided to the catch data base.**		SC27 heard that attempts to validate historical catch data have revealed significant errors and recommended that the MCSW and CN should consider removing this data from the website.	**Updates 2020:** Ongoing process to annually validate reported catch data for specific species **2022 Updates: GL -** ongoing process **2023 Updates: GL: Ongoing, we are now in a testing phase regarding the "Jagtapp"-project, which will include marine mammals in quota system in following years.**	
				Complete the collection and analysis of DNA samples		**2022 Updates: NO:** This work is in progress	

SC/27-2021, 3.3	**NO**	NAMMCO 28-2021		**from harbour seal pups to help determine stock structure and propose more scientifically based management units.**		**2023 Updates: NO See 2022 update**	
SC/27-2021, 3.3	**GL**	NAMMCO 28-2021		**Enhance efforts to identify new breeding and moulting sites for harbour seals (particularly in West Greenland) using most feasible methods in the different areas.**		**2022 Updates:** **GL:** ongoing process **2023 Updates: This is ongoing and efforts will continue this summer.**	
SC/27-2021, 3.3	**NAMMCO**	NAMMCO 28-2021	**Discuss the proposal that all catch statistics for harbour seals in Greenland be removed from the NAMMCO website due to known errors and a lack of validation**			**2022 Updates:** **2023 Updates:**	
SC/27-2021, 3.3	**NAMMCO**	NAMMCO 28-2022	**Complete assessments for all relevant member countries as soon as the necessary data becomes available**			**2022 Updates:** **2023 Updates:**	
BEARDED SEALS							
SC/28-2022, 20.2	**GL**	NAMMCO 29-2022		**Data on local abundance be analysed and made available to the Bearded Seal WG (planned for March 2023) - this implies that the analysis be prioritised.**		**2022 Updates:** planned bearded seal and ringed seal NAMMCO/CAFF WG stalled by the stop of all meeting activities in CAFF **2023 Updates: This is postponed with no fixed timing for start**	
SC/28-2022, 20.2	**GL+NO**	NAMMCO 29-2022	**The catch data should be made available in such a way that the origin of the catch can be attributed to smaller areas than those reported now (West and East Greenland and Svalbard)**			**2022 Updates:** GL: The location of the catches is the village the hunter comes from, so there exist more detailed data than the one reported to NAMMCO. GL will validate the catch data before the Joint CAFF-NAMMCO WS in March 2023. **2023 Updates: If the Bearded seal WG identifies management areas, then the catch statistics should fit those areas.** **NO: No new information**	
WALRUS							
SC/25-2018, 8.7	**GL/CA**	NAMMCO 27-2019		**Improve data on stock structure and seasonal movements between GL and CA**		**2020 Updates :** **GL:** presently no new information to provide **2022 Updates :** **GL:** presently no new information to provide **2023 Updates: new efforts to tag walruses in Qaanaaq started in 2022 and are expected to continue in 2023. Fieldwork is carried out 100% by local huters**	
SC/25-2018, 8.7	**GL/CA**	NAMMCO 27-2019		**Maintain regular surveys of all GL stocks coordinated with Canadian surveys**		**2020 Updates:** **GL:** Monitoring plan from Greenland in place and followed **2022 Updates:** **GL:** Monitoring plan in place and followed, West Greenland survey carried out in March 2022 (target species walrus, beluga and bowhead whale). NOW surveyed in 2018. Next survey planned i NOW 2026 **2023 Updates: Winter survey off West Greenland carried out in 2022**	
SC/25-2018, 8.7	**GL**	NAMMCO 27-2019		**Explore relationship between present findings and hunting and non-hunting impacts**		**2020 Updates:** No new information to provide **2022 Updates:** **GL:** No new information to provide **2023 Updates: no new information**	
SC/25-2018, 8.7	**GL**	NAMMCO 27-2019		**Update age/tusk relationships for all GL populations**		**2020 Updates:** No new information to provide **2022 Updates:** **GL:** no new information **2023 Updates:**	
			Possibility of joint			**2020 Updates: GL:** No new information to provide **2022 Updates: GL:** No new information to provide. There are no systematic dialog or a committee between GL and Canada on shared stocks except JCNB	

SC/25-2018, 8.7	**GL/CA**	NAMMCO 27-2019	**management process for shared stocks should be evaluated by GL and Canada.**			**2023 Updates: GL: No new information to provide. There are no systematic dialog or a management committee between GL and Canada on shared stocks except JCNB.**	
SC/25-2018, 8.7	**GL**	NAMMCO 27-2019	**Dialogue between managers and hunters should be established to discuss method of collecting S&L data.**			**2020 Updates:** No new information to provide **2022 Updates:** **GL:** No new information to provide; question of resources **2023 Updates: GL: No new information.**	
SC/25-2018, 8.7	**GL/CA**	NAMMCO 27-2019	**Advance cooperation between GL and CA on shared stocks.**			**2020 Updates:** **GL** presently no new information to provide **2022 Updates:** **GL:** presently no new information to provide **2023 Updates: GL; Presently no new information to provide.**	
SC/25-2018, 8.7	**CA**	NAMMCO 27-2019	**Encouraged to provide more complete catch data**			**2022 Updates:** **2023 Updates:**	
SC/26-2019. 8.7	**GL**		**The presence of walrus in Wolstenholme fjord be monitored for impacts from shipping and industrial activity and catch levels adjusted if needed**			**2020 GL:** Supportive. The company present is obliged to monitor. If any negative impact is observed, mitigating measures will be started. **2022 Updates:** **GL:** dialog with mining company ongoing. GINR mounted a camera in haul out site in 2021-2022 **2023 Updates: The automatic camera placed in 2021 will be collected in summer 2023**	
SC/28-2023. 20.3	**GL**			**The regional aerial survey of the east side of Smith Sound be the minimum area that should be covered for monitoring walrus abundance and distribution. Surveys should occur in April, annually during the first 3 years of production, to allow detection of any substantial changes.**		**2023 Updates: No comments received from GINR**	
SC/28-2023. 20.3	**GL**			**The satellite imagery of Wolstenholme Fjord be collected annually to determine walrus density, and eventually walrus counts if <30 cm resolution imagery becomes available.**		**2023 Updates: No comments received from GINR**	
SC/28-2023. 20.3	**GL**			**The telemetry data on walrus habitat use, distribution and migration patterns be combined with a study of benthos covering the foraging areas in Wolstenholme Fjord to improve the assessment of the relative importance of the potential foraging area impacted by the mining operation (disturbance and siltification).**		**2023 Updates: No comments received from GINR**	
SC/28-2023. 20.3	**GL**			**The walrus hunting effort in Wolstenholme fjord be monitored in cooperation with local hunters, so to allow for a cumulative impact assessment.**		**2023 Updates: No comments received from GINR**	
CETACEANS							
FIN WHALE							
SC/23-2016, 8.1	**IS**	NAMMCO 25-2017		**Samples from a wider geographical area to include in an existing study on close-kin relationship**		Sampling will occurr on an opportunistic basis (NAMMCO 27, 2019) **2021 Updates:** Continued opportunistic sampling program **2022 Updates:** **2023 Updates:**	
SC/23-2016, 8.1	**IS**	NAMMCO 25-2017		**Gather information on the annual cycle of fin whales including overall movements and indications of possible breeding areas (e.g. applying satellite telemetry).**		Not initiated. Pending funding (i.e. Development of super tag) (NAMMCO 27, 2019) **2021 Updates:** In preparation. Success depends largely on the outcome of the super-tag project **2022 Updates:** **2023 Updates:**	
						Ongoing (NAMMCO 27, 2019)	

SC/23-2016, 8.1	**IS**	NAMMCO 25-2017		**Continued collection of biological samples for age, reproduction, etc. from whales caught off Iceland.**		**2021 Updates:** Ongoing **2022 Updates:** **2023 Updates:**	
HUMPBACK WHALE							
SC/24-2017, 9.2	**FO/GL/IS/NO**	NAMMCO 26-2018		**Research on possible movements of individuals between summering areas in the North Atlantic (e.g. satellite tagging, biopsies, photo-ID etc.)**	SC/27 provided updated information on a collaborative research project to collect and anlyse satelitte tagging data from across the North Atlantic. Data has been shared and analysis will soon begin.	**NO**: In 2018: 4 satellite tagged, 30 biopsy sampled and a few hundred photo-ID (NAMMCO 27, 2019). **IS**: ongoing research project (NAMMCO 27, 2019) **2020 Updates:** **NO**: 3 satellite tags and one videotag on humpbacks in 2019, many biopsies for pollutants and genetics, all in North Norway. **GL: N**o tagging tookplace in 2019. Biopsies and photo-ID was collected **2021 Updates:** **NO:** In January 2021 all data have been compiled and analyses will take place in the spring 2021. **FO -** few observations, mainly offshore **2022 Updates:** **FO:** status unchanged **NO:** Satellite tagging, photo ID and biopsy were conducted in 2021 and will be attempted in 2022. **2023 Updates: Photo ID collected from public in 2022. NO: Data analysis completed**	
SC/25-2018, 9.2.4	**NAMMCO**	NAMMCO 27-2019		**Workshop on humpback tagging projects across the Atlantic in 2020 to combine with IWC meeting in Caribbean.**	IWC meeting not taking place in Carribean in 2020, so SC/26 proposed researchers first meet at WMMC in 2019 and discuss possibility of sharing data and writing joint publication with the workshop supporting this effort if agreed (SC/26, 2019). SC/27 noted meeting took place, information has been shared and analysis will soon begin.	**2022 Updates:** **2023 Updates: NO: Data analyses are underway**	
COMMON MINKE WHALE							
SC/23-2016, 8.2	**IS**	NAMMCO 25-2017		**Collect age / sex / reproductive data**		Ongoing (NAMMCO 27, 2019) **2021 'Updates:** Ongoing **2022 Updates:** **2023 Updates:**	
BELUGA							
SC/23-2016, 8.4	**CA**	NAMMCO 25-2017	**Detailed information on the Mary River Project should be made available to the JWG.**		An update given at JWG 2020, not sufficient time to review environmental impact assessment in depth	**2022 Updates:** **2023 Updates:**	
SC/23-2016, 8.4	**GL**	NAMMCO 25-2017	**GINR should be consulted when projects are in development, before final approval, or if the project plans change and/or develop further.**			**2020 Updates:** GINR already involved as consulting party via ESPO Convention. Would like to be more involved. **2022 Updates: GL:** No new information **2023 Updates: No comments received from GINR**	
SC/23-2016, 8.4	**GL**	NAMMCO 25-2017		**Satellite tagging to get information on movements and distribution.**		**2020 Updates:** No new information to provide **2022 Updates: GL:** no new information **2023 Updates:**	
SC/24-2017, 9.4	**GL**	NAMMCO 26-2018		**Genetic analysis for stock identity of the summer takes in Greenland.**		**2020 Updates:** No new information to provide **2022 Updates: GL:** genetic evidence for a separate stock in the NOW, see report from JWG in the SC/27 **2023 Updates: Samples from East Greenland included in ongoing genetic analyses. Results expected in 2023**	
SC/24-2017, 9.4	**GL**	NAMMCO 26-2018		**More accurate, and recent, struck and lost data**	WGs will indicate which hunts are priority, where S&L rates would improve assessment (SC/24).	**2020 Updates:** no new information to provide **2022 Updates:** No new information to provide **2023 Updates: GL: No new information.**	

SC/26-2019, 9.4	**GL**	Not endorsed (NAMMCO-26)	**Seasonal closures (including no hunt south of 65 degrees) (re-iteration of previous advice 2005, 2012, 2017, 2019, 2021):**		SC/26 reiterated its concerns and recommendation for seasonal closures, noting insufficient evidence to conclude that disturbance from non-hunting activities would need to be stopped to enable the population to re-establish since several stocks of beluga are found in areas with extensive shipping and fishing but no hunting (SC/26, 2019). SC/27 also reiterated the recommendation for seasonal closures	Greenland has not implemented the recommended seasonal closures because it sees it as not sufficient to use seasonal closures to rebuild a stock that is not there, because of other non-hunting activities found in the areas, including fisheries and shipping activities.	
		Not endorsed (NAMMCO-29)			SC/28 reiterated the implementation of seasonal closures for the hunt of belugas in West Greenland, and also reiterated that no hunting of belugas be allowed at any time in the area south of 65 degrees North in West Greenland.	**2022 Updates:** **GL:** Greenland has not implemented the recommended seasonal closures because it sees it as not sufficient to use seasonal closures to rebuild a stock that is not there, because of other non-hunting activities found in the areas, including fisheries and shipping activities.	
					SC/29 strongly reiterated the implementation of seasonal closures for the hunt of belugas in West Greenland, and also reiterated that no hunting of belugas be allowed at any time in the area south of 65 degrees North in West Greenland.	**2023 Updates: GL: Greenland has not implemented the recommended seasonal closures because it sees it as not sufficient to use seasonal closures to rebuild a stock that is not there, because of other non-hunting activities found in the areas, including fisheries and increasing shipping activities.**	
SC/28-2022, 20.1 & 20.2	**GL**	Not endorsed (NAMMCO-29)	**Belugas in East Greenland should remain fully protected, as there is insufficient information to perform an assessment of belugas in East Greenland.**		Reiterated by SC/28	**2022 Updates:** The Cabinet decided not to establish beluga quota both in 2021 and 2022 in East Greenland as recommended by scientists. Any hunt of beluga will therefore be seen as illegal hunt	
					Strongly reiterated by SC/29	**2023 Updates: GL: For food security reasons Government of Greenland have decided to establish quota for beluga in East Greenland 2023-2027, including the month December 2022.**	
SC/28-2022, 20.3	**GL**	NAMMCO 29-2022		**Conduct a summer survey of the High Arctic beluga population**		**2022 Updates:** **GL:** survey planned for 2023, if budget allows	
						2023 Updates: GINR considers applying for additional goverment funding to survey the Smith Sund/Kane Basin area in 2023 for belugas and narwhals in 2023. The area has a lower priority compared to nearby places (Inglefield Bredning and Melville Bay), where harvest pressure for narwhals is high	
SC/28-2022, 20.2	**GL**	NAMMCO 29-2022	**Any by-catch of Belugas in East Greenland be documented in the Special Reports.**		Reiterated by SC/29	**2022 Updates: GL: It is mandatory to report on all beluga catches**	
						2023 Updates: GL: It is mandatory to report on all beluga catches	
SC/28-2022, 20.2	**GL**	NAMMCO 29-2022		**Hunter observations of belugas in East Greenland be collected in a structured manner, incl. photo or video footage of the animals, where and when the sighting took place and how many individuals were seen.**	Reiterated by SC/29	**2022 Updates:** When by-catch occurs hunters are obliged to collect information as recommended.	
						2023 Updates: GL: The hunters have been encouraged to deliver photo/video to APN. The departement also obtain photos and videos through Facebook.	
SC/28-2022, 20.2	**GL**	NAMMCO 29-2022	**In case of live by-caught belugas, all efforts be made to release the animal**		Reiterated by SC/29	**2022 Updates:** **GL:** not occured lately, The Departement cannot make it obligatory to release by-caught belugas because the ice and sea condition have to be in order due to safety reason	
						2023 Updates: GL: not occured lately, The Departement cannot make it obligatory to release by-caught belugas because the ice and sea condition have to be in order due to safety reasons.	
				From all dead by-caught belugas in East Greenland and all caught belugas in West Greenland, besides already mandatory		**2022 Updates:** **GL:** Hunters are obliged to deliver samples but not all places have facilities or access to store the samples.	

SC/28-2022, 20.2	**GL**	NAMMCO 29-2022		**already mandatory information, collect the following additional samples: skin biopsy sample, length, tooth, girth measurements and whether there is milk in the female's mammary glands.**	Reiterated by SC/29	**2023 Updates: GL: Hunters are obliged to deliver samples but not all places have facilities or access to store the samples.**	
SC/27-2021, 3.2	**GL/CA**	NAMMCO 28-2021	**Carry out new surveys in Somerset Island in the summer and West Greenland in the winter.**			**2022 Updates:** **GL:** West Greenland winter survey carried out in March 2022. **2023 Updates: A winter survey in West Greenland was carried out in 2022**	
SC/27-2021, 3.2	**GL**	NAMMCO 28-2021		**Hold a half day workshop to exchange information on effective tagging practices for belugas**	SC/27 proposed to do this in connection with the agenda of the JWG meeting in 2021	**2022 Updates:** **GL:** no new information **2023 Updates: No comments received from GINR**	
SC/29-2023, 20.2	**GL**		**Ship speed regulations of 8 knots be extended to south of the beluga migration route passing Cape York in September-October. This recommendation does not include a buffer around the timing of shipping.**			**2023 Updates: GL: Ship speed regulations is out of APN jurisdiction.**	
NARWHAL							
SC/24-2017, 9.5 SC/25-2018, 9.5.2	**GL**	NAMMCO 27-2019	**No catches south of 68°N.**		See above	**Updates 2020:**The Government of Greenland has taken a decision on the East Greenland quota for 2020-2023 bassed on a gradual reduction. **2021-2022 Updates:** **GL:** The Government of Greenland has taken a decision on the East Greenland quota for 2022 due to meat supply to communities **2023 Updates: GL: The Government of Greenland has taken a decision on the East Greenland quota for 2022 and 2023 due to meat supply to communities - food security.**	
SC/26-2019, 9.5.2	**GL**	Not endorsed (NAMMCO-29)	**Immediate reduction to 0 catches in all three management areas of East Greenland (at least until a new abundance estimate is generated)**		Strongly reiterated by SC/28 Strongly reiterated by SC/29	**2022 Updates:** The Government of Greenland has taken a decision on the East Greenland quota for all three management areas of East Greenland for 2021 and 2022 due to need for meat supply for the communities. **2023 Updates: The Government of Greenland has taken a decision on the East Greenland quota for all three management areas of East Greenland for 2021-2022 and 2023 due to need for meat supply for the communities - food security.**	
SC/26-2019, 9.5.2	**NAMMCO**	NAMMCO 28-2021		**Guidance be developed on a standard or principle based approach for how to manage small stocks and harvest advice**	This was reiterated by SC/27 and was noted as relevant for species beyond narwhal as well	**2022 Updates;** See SC report 2022 **2023 Updates: GL: No new information.** **NO: Discussed and concluded at SC29**	
SC/26-2019, 9.5.2	**GL**	NAMMCO 28-2021		**Data on struck & lost be obtained to inform assessments of sustainability if harvest continues**		**2020 Updates:** **GL:** Reporting of struck and lost data on all marine mammals is mandatory in Geenland and will be taken from the quota for the relevant species **2022 Updates:** **GL:** Reporting of struck and lost data on all marine mammals is mandatory in Geenland and will be taken from the quota for the relevant sub- species **2023 Updates: GL: Reporting of struck and lost data on all marine mammals is mandatory in Geenland and will be taken from the quota for the relevant sub-species, when a provision to do it is mandatory**	
SC/26-2019, 9.5.2	**GL**	NAMMCO 28-2021		**Reports of any landed animals include the length of the animal in addition to age category and presence of a foetus**		**2020 Updates:** **GL:** Data collection of this type must be specified in an Executive order **2022 Updates:** **GL:** Data collection of this type must be specified in an Executive order	

						2023 Updates: GL: Data collection of this type must be specified in an Executive order	
SC/26-2019, 9.5.2	**GL**	NAMMCO 28-2021		**Ways to improve reporting of user observations be investigated to inform future assessments**		**2020 Updates:** **GL:** supports Greenland Institute of Natural Resources to work together with KNAPK on this **2022 Updates:** **GL:** no new information **2023 Updates:**	
SC/26-2019, 9.5.2	**GL**	NAMMCO 28-2021		**The negative impact of climate change on narwhals be recognised and included in management decision-making on all stocks**		**2020 Updates:** **GL:** supports this being done in the modelling by the SC where relevant and possible. A discussion could be started with relevant stakeholders on how to include this in management decision-making on all stocks; very ambitious project **2022 Updates:** **GL:** supports this being done in the modelling by the SC where relevant and possible. A discussion could be started with relevant stakeholders on how to include this in management decision-making on all stocks; very ambitious project **2023 Updates: GL: supports this being done in the modelling by the SC where relevant and possible. A discussion could be started with relevant stakeholders on how to include this in management**	
SC/28-2022, 20.3	**GL**	NAMMCO 29-2022		**Life history data be collected from non-depleted stocks of narwhals in W Greenland and Canada, to examine impact of climate change**		**2022 Updates:** **GL:** new executive order being drafted, where more data will be required from hunters. **2023 Updates: GL: new executive order being drafted, where more data will be required from hunters.**	
SC/28-2022, 20.2	**GL**	NAMMCO 29-2022	**The effects of climate change be reduced and mitigated to protect narwhal's habitat**			**2022 Updates:** **GL:** no new information **2023 Updates: No comments received from GINR**	
SC/28-2022, 20.3	**GL**	NAMMCO 29-2022		**Further research be undertaken on stock structure and abundance in Smith Sound**		**2022 Updates:** **GL:** survey planned for 2023, if budget allows **2023 Updates: GINR considers applying for additional goverment funding to survey the Smith Sund/Kane Basin area in 2023 for belugas and narwhals in 2023. The area has a lower priority compared to nearby places (Inglefield Bredning and Melville Bay), where harvest pressure for narwhals is high.**	
SC/28-2022, 20.3	**GL**	NAMMCO 29-2022		**New survey be conducted in Melville Bay and Inglefield Bredning as soon as possible**		**2022 Updates:** **GL:** survey planned for 2023, if budget allows **2023 Updates: Survey still planned for 2023, if budget allows. GINRS budget for 2023 was not in place at the time of writing this.**	
SC/26-2019, 9.5.2	**GL**	NAMMCO 28-2021		**Further research to clarify stock structure (especially in Ittoqqortoormiit), e.g. through spring tagging, spring survey, genetic analysis**		**2020 Updates:** **GL:** supportive, survey planned for April with hunters feedback **2022 Updates:** **GL:** genetic analyses ongoing, spring survey carried out in 2022 **2023 Updates: Survey in all 3 management areas of East Greenland was planned and carried out with hunter participation in summer 2022. Genetic analyses continue in 2023.**	
SC/28-2022, 20.2	**GL**	NAMMCO 29-2022		**Community-based biopsy programme of live narwhals be established, to provide samples for stock structure analysis.**		**2022 Updates:** **GL:** no new information **2023 Updates: No comments received from GINR**	
SC/27-2021	**GL/CA**	NAMMCO 28-2021	**Include body length in the reporting requirements**			**2022 Updates:** **GL:** In the revision of a draft executive order, we have included a new figure how to measure body length **2023 Updates: GL: in the current revision the reporting system will also be updated.**	COMPLETED
SC/26-2019, 9.5.2	**NAMMCO**	NAMMCO 28-2021		**Abundance estimates in East Greenland be reviewed by the JCNB at the next JWG**	SC/27 noted that this was unable to be done at the JWG meeting in 2020 but may be placed on the agenda for 2021	**2020 Updates:** **GL:** supportive **2022 Updates:** analysis finished, see SC 28 **2023 Updates:**	

SC/26-2019, 9.5.2	**NAMMCO**	NAMMCO 28-2021	**New meeting of the NEGWG in 2021 to review the latest data and update the assessment using revised model**		Included in the workplan from SC/27	**2020 Updates:** **GL**: supportive **2022 Updates:** **GL:** done, see SC 28 **2023 Updates: Meeting schedulled for fall 2023**	
SC/28-2022, 20.2	**GL**	NAMMCO 29-2022	**Shipping activities from large vessels (including cruise ships) in the summering ground along East Greenland be regulated to avoid negative impacts on narwhal populations**			**2022 Updates:** **GL:** The Greenland parliament has decided in Fall 2021 to introduce a new executive order to limit large vessels. A draft is being worked on in the relevant Department. **2023 Updates: GL: The Greenland parliament has decided in Fall 2021 to introduce a new executive order to limit large vessels in the fiords. A draft is being worked on in the relevant Department.**	
SC/28-2022, 20.2	**GL**	NAMMCO 29-2022		**If a narwhal hunt goes ahead (despite recommendations for 0 catches in East Greenland), collect the following additional information from hunted animals: a skin biopsy sample, type of animal (according to the 3 categories described by hunters), photograph of the back, girth measurements and whether there is milk in the female's mammary glands.**		**2022 Updates:** **GL:** The ministry is waiting for a structured sample programme from Institute of Natural Resources. The task will require infrastructure and facilities that most of the settlements do not have. It requires dialog with the municipality of Sermersooq and hunters. When a programme has been developped the Departement will assist in the dialog with relevant partners. **2023 Updates: GL: Ongoing.The task will require infrastructure and facilities that most of the settlements do not have. It requires dialog with the municipality of Sermersooq and hunters. When a programme has been developped the Departement will assist in the dialog with relevant partners.**	
SC/29-2023, 20.1	**GL**		**That the catch limits provided by the Joint NAMMCO-JCNB Working Group (JWG) on narwhal in West Greenland be followed.**			**2023 Updates: GL: Political decision.**	
SC/29-2023, 20.2	**GL**		**Due to the observed displacement of narwhals from Eclipse Sound caused by shipping traffic and associated ice breaking, future developments avoid shipping within the narwhal summering aggregations.**			**2023 Updates: The reserve in Melville Bay forbids precens of ships. However, the issue is out of jurisdiction for Department of Fisheries and Hunting**	
SC/29-2023, 20.2	**GL**		**Because ship traffic causes significant disturbance to narwhals at distances from 0 to 20 km, while icebreaking can cause impacts at distances from 0 to 35 km, these values be used to establish buffer zones around narwhal summer aggregations and establish traffic corridors to protect migration routes and winter foraging grounds.**			**2023 Updates: GL: See comment above. It should also be due for Canada/Nunavut**	
SC/29-2023, 20.2	**GL**		**Due to its importance as a feeding ground for many Arctic seabirds and marine mammal species, no ship anchoring should occur in Store Hellefiskebank.**			**2023 Updates: GL: See comment above. It should also be due for Canada/Nunavut. The relevant Department will be notified.**	
SC/29-2023, 20.2	**GL**		**Hunt management advice should account for the displacement and possible associated changes in fecundity and survival, both in disturbed summer aggregations, as well as in aggregations affected by the displaced animals.**			**2023 Updates: GL: the text should be clarified in common language.**	
SC/29-2023, 20.3	**GL**			**Conduct tagging studies to determine impacts of shipping in Baffin Bay.**		**2023 Updates: No comments received from GINR**	

SC/29-2023, 20.3	**GL**			**Obtain biological samples (brains, organs etc.) and morphometrics from the narwhal winter hunt in Disko Bay and the spring hunt in other areas of West Greenland.**		**2023 Updates: No comments received from GINR**	
SEI WHALE							
BOTTLENOSE WHALE							
KILLER WHALE							
SC/23-2016, 8.8.3	**FO/GL/IS/NO**	NAMMCO 25-2017		**Information on killer whales (e.g., catch statistics and abundance estimate) should be gathered with more speed in order for the SC to be able to monitor the hunt.**	New abundance estimates from the NASS were endorsed at SC/27	**NO:** No catches (NAMMCO 27, 2019) **IS**: Long-term project ongoing. No catches. Biological information collected from strandings (NAMMCO 27, 2019) . **Updates 2020:** **NO:** No catches in NO **GL:** Ongoing process to annually validate reported catch data for specific species. Presently not enough sightings. Stock structure unknown. **Updates 2021:** **NO:** No catches (protected) **IS:** Abundance estimate completed. No catches in Iceland. **FO: n**o hunt, few and irregular observations **2022 Updates:** **GL:** The information on catches is available through the self reporting system. Ongoing process to annually validate reported catch data for specific species. Presently not enough sightings. Stock structure unknown. **FO:** expecting increased research effort the coming years due to a newly funded project. **NO:** No catches in Norway. New abundance estimate available. **2023 Updates: GL: The information on catches is available through the self reporting system. Ongoing process to annually validate reported catch data for specific species.** **NO: No catches. Killer whales are protected.**	
SC/25-2018, 9.8.2	**GL**	NAMMCO 27-2019	**Catch records in GL should be validated and reporting (inc S&L) should be improved, and included in existing mandatory schemes.**		Reiterated by SC/29	**Updates 2020:** Ongoing proces to annually validate reported catch data for specific species. **2022 Updates:** **GL:** Ongoing proces to annually validate reported catch data for specific species. As mentioned the Departement is working with the project of "Jagtapp", that will include all species on a quota system, while species not in quota system are reported annually through the self reporting system PINIARNEQ. **2023 Updates: GL: Ongoing proces to annually validate reported catch data for specific species. As mentioned the Departement is working with the project of "Jagtapp", that will include all species on a quota system, while species not in quota system are reported annually through the self reporting system PINIARNEQ.**	
SC/25-2018, 9.8.2	**FO/GL/IS/NO**	NAMMCO 27-2019		**Further monitoring and sampling should occur in all NAMMCO countries and pollutant and genetic analyses conducted.**	SC/29: further sampling efforts in all NAMMCO countries, as well as further analyses of pollutant levels and genetic analyses to help determine stock structure.	**2020 Updates:** **NO:** Biopsy samples collected from 2017 through 2019. Stable isotope and pollutant analyses from most samples just completed, and results to be published. New satellite tags and videotags deployed in 2019. Photo-identification, biopsy sampling and monitoring efforts will be maintained throughout 2020 as well. **GL:** supporting **2021 Updates:** **IS:** Wide range of studies conducted in recent years. **FO:** attempted when possible **2022 Updates:** **GL:** new publications on mercury levels from 2022, under AMAP. Samples from WG & EG are being analysed for genetic studies. **FO:** in progress **NO:** This work is in progress **2023 Updates: Genetic analyses in progress. New samples from EGL obtained in 2022. FO: no update. NO: This work is in progress.**	
SC/25-2018, 9.8.2	**GL**	NAMMCO 27-2019		**Further research on abundance and population structure in the west Atlantic.**		**NO:** West Atlantic not relevant for Norway (NAMMCO 27, 2019) **IS:** No planned avctivities in the west Atlantic. (NAMMCO 27, 2019) **Updates 2020:** **GL:** supporting **2022 Updates:** **GL:** new samples collected, interview studies carried out, PhD on toothed whales in the Faroe Island and East Greenland started in July 2022	

						2023 Updates: Genetic analyses in progress. New samples from EGL obtained in 2022	
SC/25-2018, 9.8.4	**GL**	NAMMCO 27-2019	**GL regulate the hunt and restrict quotas in a precautionary way.**		Advice reiterated by SC/28	**Updates 2020: Gene** **GL:** Needs scientific advice on qoutas and an Exectuive **Updates 2021:** none **2022 Updates:** **GL:** The law on hunting requires both precautionary approach but also to secure meat supply (food security) **GINR:** the healht authorities of Greenland advice against consumption of killer whale meat because of the levels of pollutants.	
					Advice reiterated by SC/29	**2023 Updates: GL: The law on hunting requires both precautionary approach but also to secure meat supply (food security). The health authorities of Greenland advice against consumption of killer whale meat because of the levels of pollutants.**	
SC/28-2022, 20.4	**NAMMCO (FO, GL, IS, NO)**	NAMMCO 29-2022		**NAMMCO should become involved in the organisation of the North Atlantic part of the World Conference planned for April 2023 in Spain**		**2022 Updates:** **2023 Updates: Symposium postponed to 2024**	
LONG FINNED PILOT WHALE							
SC/24-2017, 9.9	**FO**	NAMMCO 26-2018		**Satellite tagging during grinds be given a higher priority**	5 pilot whales were tagged with satellite transmitters in 2019 (SC/26, 2019)	**2020 Updates:** Tagging continues **2022 Updates:** **GL:** cooperation bethween FO/GL for a PhD study started in 2022, including tagging of pilot whales, dolphins and killer whales. **FO:** three pods tagged in 2020, tagging continue **2023 Updates: FO: Tagging planned for 2023**	
SC/25-2018, 9.9.1	**NAMMCO**	NAMMCO 27-2019		**A pre-assesssment meeting for the PWWG be held to ensure that necessary data for performing asessment is available.**	The data available was presented and discussed at SC/27 Data availability for future assessment of pilot whale was reviewed by the HPWG in 2022 (SC/29, 2023)	**2022 Updates:** **2023 Updates:**	
SC/28-2022, 20.4	**FO**			**The analyses of both the biological and the tagging data be duly completed and forwarded to the PWWG**		**2022 Updates:** **FO:** in progress **2023 Updates: FO: will be presented to the PWWG 2025**	
SC/29-2023, 20.3	**FO**			**Collect and analyse genetic samples together with Iceland and Greenland, to get better knowledge on stock identity.**		**2023 Updates: FO: ongoing**	
SC/29-2023, 20.3	**FO**			**Investigate the potential relationship between pollutants and life history parameters of pilot whales between the first sampling period (1986-1989) and the present one (2013-2022).**		**2023 Updates: FO: ongoing**	
DOLPHINS							
						2020 Updates: **GL:** Currently there is no name in Greenlandic to distinguish between the two dolphin species. Requires a follow-up with The Language Secretariat concerning name identification. Requires the two species names to be incorperated in the Database LULI/Piniarneq concerning the reporting.	

SC/26-2019, 9.10.1	**GL**	NAMMCO 28-2021	**A way to distinguish between white-sided and white-beaked dolphins in reporting be developed**		SC/27 informed that 2 different names for the species have now been introduced	**2022 Updates:** **GL:** The species have their own species names since 2020, right after NAMMCO meeting, and they are incorporated in the Database LULI/Piniarneq concerning the reporting PINIARNEQ. **2023 Updates: GL: The species have their own species names since 2020, right after NAMMCO meeting, and they are incorporated in the Database LULI/Piniarneq concerning the reporting PINIARNEQ.**	**COMPLETED**
SC/29-2023, 20.3	**GL**			**Increase effort in collecting samples for genetic analysis.**		**2023 Updates: No comments received from GINR**	
SC/29-2023, 20.3	**GL**			**Prepare catch statistics separating both species, where possible.**		**2023 Updates: GL: Completed since 2020.**	**COMPLETED**
SC/29-2023, 20.3	**FO**			**Complete the analyses of life history parameters.**		**2023 Updates: FO: almost completed**	
SC/29-2023, 20.3	**FO**			**Together with Greenland, collect data for genetic analyses and make sure they are integrated within the current European genetic analyses for Lagenorhynchus sp. coordinated by ASCOBANS.**		**2023 Updates: FO: ongoing**	
SC/29-2023, 20.3	**IS**			**Provide a table with the by-catch information available for each Lagenorhynchus species.**		**2023 Updates:**	
HARBOUR PORPOISE							
SC/24-2016, 8.11.2.3	**GL**	NAMMCO 26-2018	**Catches should be validated, if possible, including assessing whether by-catches are included in the catch statistics.**			**2020 Updates:** Reporting of bycatch of all marine mammals are mandatory and are part of the reporting statistics. Ongoing validating and improvement is ongoing **2021 Updates:** Three pods tagged in 2020. Ten pods tracked in total, results to be analysed and prepared for the upcoming assessment. **2022 Updates:** **GL:** no new information **2023 Updates: GL: no new information, however, an executive order has been through public hearing and will be subject for decision by the Government.**	
SC/24-2017, 9.11	**FO**	NAMMCO 26-2018		**Scientific samples should be taken from harbour porpoises caught in the FO**		**2021 Updates:** No catch reported **2022 Updates:** **FO:** in progress **2023 Updates: FO: ongoing**	
						NO: Genetic study competed in 1992. New samples collected in 2017-2018 (NAMMCO 27, 2019) . **IS:** Preliminary results presented at harbour porpoise workshop in 2018 (NAMMCO 27, 2019)	

SC/24-2017, 9.11 SC/25-2018, 9.11.2	**FO/GL/IS/NO**	NAMMCO 26-2018		**Combined genetics analysis with samples from all NAMMCO countries to investigate population structure and stock identity**		**2020 Updates:** **NO:** An article with results from genetic analyses of the 2016-2017 material is now in press. **GL:** ongoing project **2021 Updates:** **NO:** Article on harbour porpoise genetics is now published. **FO**: Ongoing **2022 Updates:** **GL:** new publication in 2022, includin samples from GL, IS & Can. **FO:** ongoing **NO:** Article on harbour porpoise genetics published in 2021. **2023 Updates: Paper from December 2021 confirms that Greenland has a distinct ecotype of harbour porpoise. FO: no updates** **NO: See 2022 update**	
SC/25-2018, 9.11.1	**IS/NO**			**Estimates for IS and NO be completed.**	SC/27 noted that all abundance estimates from NASS surveys have now been finalised and published	**NO:** Abundance estimate for Norwegian coastal and offshore waters available. Fjord waters: high density of porpoises and abundance estimate underway (NAMMCO 27, 2019) **IS:** Preliminary results presented at harbour porpoise workshop in 2018 (NAMMCO 27, 2019) . **Updates 2021:** **NO:** Nothing new to report. **IS:** No progress **2022 Updates:** **NO:** Complete estimate for Norwegian waters published. **2023 Updates: NO: See 2022 update**	
SC/26-2019, 9.11.4	**GL**	NAMMCO 28, 2021	**Annual catch of no more than 2,629 animals (corresponding to a n expected reported catch of 1,869 animals)**			**2020 GL:** Currently there is no set quota on Harbour Porpoise. GL needs scientific advice on quotas and an Exectuive Order before setting quotas. Regulation is underway in 2020-21 **2022 Updates:** The Government of Greenland decided december 2021 to prolong the public hearing about introduction of a quota system to harbor porpoise in 2022. Juni-August 2022 there is a public hearing about a quota system. **2023 Updates: GL: The Government of Greenland decided december 2022 not to introduce a quota system re harbor porpoise in 2023.**	
SC/26-2019, 9.11.4	**GL**	NAMMCO 28, 2021		**Follow up research be done to investigate how widespread underreporting of catches is in the Piniarneq system**		**2020 Updates:** **GL**: validation process ongoing **2022 Updates:** **GL:** No new information. Resource question. **2023 Updates: GL: No new information. Ressource question.**	
SC/26-2019, 9.11.4	**GL**	NAMMCO 28, 2021	**Work to eliminate underreporting and validate the catch statistics in both East and West GL**			**2020 Updates:** **GL**: validation process ongoing **2022 Updates:** **GL:** Internal validation processes ongoing as describes above. However, it is assumed that the new executive order expected to be adopted Fall 2022/or Spring 2023 will lead to better reporting system as we have formed a new reporting scheme to be done per animal caught once the executive order is adopted. **2023 Updates: GL: Ongoing**	
SC/26-2019, 9.11.4	**GL**			**Research required to establish a West Greenland sub-population be done**		**2021 Updates:** **GL:** Not endorsed until information on the IUCN process is obtained. **2022 Updates** **GL:** paper published in 2022 **2023 Updates: Finished**	COMPLETED
SC/26-2019, 9.11.4	**GL**			**Recognition of new sub-population within the IUCN**		**2020 GL:** ongoing work **2022 Updates:** **GL:** ongoing work. **2023 Updates: No comments received from GINR**	
SC/26-2019, 9.11.4	**GL**	NAMMCO 28, 2021	**Hunters in East Greenland be asked to provide samples to scientists when harbour porpoises are caught**			**2020 Updates:** **GL:** There is currently no regulation on Harbour Porpoise, however an Executive Order is underway and expected in 2020-21. In this Executive Order an article will make it possible to oblige hunters to provide samples to scientists. **2022 Updates:** By the adoption of a new executive order we expect that a sample program be developed by Institute of Natural Resources.	

						2023 Updates: GL: By the adoption of a new executive order we expect that a sample program be developed by Institute of Natural Resources.	
SC/26-2019, 9.11.4	**NAMMCO**	NAMMCO 28, 2021	**Update the West GL assessment as soon as a new abundance estimate becomes available and no later than 2029**		New abundance estimate should be available following the next NASS planned for 2023 (SC/26, 2019).	**2022 Updates: GL - No new information** **2023 Updates: Survey planned for summer 2024 (NAMMCO-NASS)**	
SC/26-2019, 9.11	**NAMMCO**	NAMMCO 28, 2021		**Conduct a formal assessment for Iceland following a full review of available data, inlcuding the use of close-kinship genetic analysis to arrive at abundance estimates**	2022 proposed as suitable year for performing an assessment (SC/26, 2019). WG meeting scheduled for 2022 in the workplan of SC27. A HPWG meeting is scheduled for 2024, to perform an assessment for Iceland. This is included in the workplan of SC29 (SC/29, 2023).	**2022 Updates:** **2023 Updates:**	
SC/26-2019, 9.11	**IS/NO**	NAMMCO 28, 2021		**Tagging and tracking studies be carried out to help answer questions about stock identity and management units**		**IS:** No progress. **2023 Updates:** NO: no progress	
SC/26-2019, 9.11.4	**NAMMCO**	NAMMCO 28, 2021		**Conduct a formal assessment for Norway with updated by-catch estimates when new abundance estimates become available**	2022 proposed as suitable year for performing an assessment (SC/26, 2019), and this was included in the workplan of SC27. The HPWG conducted an assessement of harbour porpoise in Norwegian waters in 2022 and the recommendations from the HPWG were endorsed by the SC (SC/29, 2023).	**2022 Updates**: A HPWG meeting is scheduled for November 2022 in Oslo, to conduct an assessment of harbour porpoise for Norway. **2023 Updates: assessment conducted**	**COMPLETED**
SC/26-2019, 9.11.4	**NO**		**Expand the reference fleet as part of an effort to obtain reliable by-catch estimates**			**2021 Updates:** No need to expand reference fleet as bycatch estimates for 2006-2018 have been obtained using various statistical methods and were recently published in a peer reviewed journal. **2022 Updates:** NO has plans to incorporate a REM system in 30 vessels not operating in the reference fleet to obtain reliable by-catch estimates. This, in practice, is equivalent to expanding the reference fleet. **2023 Updates: NO See 2022 update**	
SC/26-2019, 9.11.4	**FO**	NAMMCO 28, 2021		**To allow an assessment to be conducted, work should be done to obtain reliable removals data, update abundance survey and tag animals for better idea of movements**		**2022 Updates**: FO: in planning phase **2023 Updates: FO: no updates**	
SC/26-2019, 9.11.4	**FO/GL/IS/NO**	NAMMCO 28, 2021		**Each assessment area provide samples to support a multi-dimensional investigation into population structure and stock identity & allow for all existing datasets to be merged into a common analysis**		**2020 GL:** supporting **2021 IS**: Supporting. **2022 Updates**: FO: no progress; NO: nothing new to report **2023 Updates: GL: No comments received from GINR. FO: No update. NO: Nothing new to report**	

SC/29-2023, 20.1	**NO**		**Continue its efforts to reduce by-catch of harbour porpoises which is deemed unsustainable.**			**2023 Updates: NO: Pinger is made mandatory in Vestfjorden**	
SC/29-2023, 20.2	**NO**		**Consider expanding the use of pingers to areas north and west of Vestfjorden.**			**2023 Updates: NO: This will depend on an evaluation of the effectiveness of the Vestfjorden mandate.**	
SC/29-2023, 20.2	**NO**		**Due to the present unsustainable level of by-catch, consider the best way of ensuring that the mandatory use of pingers is enforced.**			**2023 Updates: NO This is in progress**	
SC/29-2023, 20.2	**NO**		**Implement the use of REM systems in fishing vessels outside the CRF, to complement the by-catch data from the CRF.**			**2023 Updates: NO This is in progress**	
SC/29-2023, 20.2	**NO**		**Assess the compliance of the fleet to the pinger regulations in Vestfjorden as a basis for evaluating the efficacy of the pinger mandate.**			**2023 Updates: NO This is in progress**	
SC/29-2023, 20.1	**GL**		**That previous management advice given on harbour porpoise in West Greenland be implemented (i.e., no more than 2900 total removals)**			**2023 Updates: See comments above. Government of Greenland decided not to introduce 2021-2022-2023 quota.**	
SC/29-2023, 20.3	**NO**			**Increase tagging efforts to inform on movements, distribution, and stock delineation of harbour porpoise in Norwegian waters.**		**2023 Updates: NO: nothing new to report.**	
SC/29-2023, 20.3	**NO**			**Collect more biological samples to increase the life history information feeding the population models.**		**2023 Updates: NO Biological sampling conducted few years ago. Should be repeated in the future**	
SC/29-2023, 20.3	**NO**			**Look into potential by-catch of porpoises in recreational fisheries to potentially include recreational fisheries in future by-catch estimates.**		**2023 Updates: NO: in progress**	
SC/29-2023, 20.3	**NO**			**Include by-catch data from larger (>15m) vessels into the by-catch estimates used for the assessment.**		**2023 Updates: NO: in progress**	
SC/29-2023, 20.3	**NO**			**Look into the effects of ghost nets on harbour porpoise mortality dynamics and, if a concern, increase efforts in removing ghost nets in areas of high porpoise density.**		**2023 Updates: NO: nothing new to report**	
SC/29-2023, 20.3	**FO**			**Support the creation of an App where users of coastal areas (i.e., fishers, recreational boats) can report observations, catch and by-catch of harbour porpoises.**		**2023 Updates: FO: Ongoing**	
SC/29-2023, 20.3	**FO**			**Initiate the collection of biological data on harbour porpoise.**		**2023 Updates: FO: no updates**	
SC/29-2023, 20.3	**IS**			**Generate the best back-calculated by-catch estimates (i.e., a time series going back to the beginning of the fishery) for the upcoming Icelandic assessment.**		**2023 Updates:**	
SPERM WHALE							
BOWHEAD WHALE							
BLUE WHALE							
NASS & OTHER SURVEYS							

SC/23-2016, 9.2	**FO/GL/IS/NO**	NAMMCO 26-2018		**Surveys should be repeated more frequently in areas where declines have been observed**		**IS**: Frequency of seal surveys (harbour and grey) and minke whales has been increased (NAMMCO 27, 2019) **Updates 2021:** **NO:** increased survey frequency for grey seals and harp seals due to declines. **IS:** Increased survey schedule continues. **2022 Updates**: NO: increased survey frequency for grey seals and harp seals due to declines. **2023 Updates**: GL: Narwhal declines observed in East Greenland, Melville Bay and Inglefield bredning. EG surveyed in 2017 and 2022. MB and IB surveyed in 2019 and new survey planned for 2023, if budget approved. NO: See 2022 update	
SC/24-2017, 10.2	**FO/GL/IS/NO**	NAMMCO 26-2018		**Attempt to get trans-Atlantic coverage**	SC should include Russia in these discussions (NAMMCO/26)	**Updates 2021:** **NO:** A new NASS is being planned for 2024. **IS:** Supporting **2022 Updates:** **2023 Updates: GL: No comments received from GINR. FO: supporting**	
SC/25-2018, 9.0	**NAMMCO**			**A joint sighting survey database with the IWC should be developed and hosted by NAMMCO**	SC/26 requested advice from CN on the desired scope for collaboration with the IWC (e.g. inclusion of small cetaceans (SC/26, 2019)	**Updates 2020:** **GL**: supporting for large whales, not small cetaceans. Hosting by NAMMCO should be evaluated **Updates 2021:** **IS**: Same policy as GL regarding small cetaceans. Only aggregated data in database. **2023 Updates:**	
SC/25-2018, 9.0 SC/26-2019, 9.0 &	**NAMMCO**			**A workshop on novel methods for abundance surveys and estimation should be hosted before the next NASS**	SC/26: Following a recommendation from AEWG 2019 that a written review replace this workshop, SC/26 instead proposed that novel methods be included in planning meetings and that external experts be invited to these meetings. (SC/26, 2019)	**2020 GL:** supporting **Updates 2021:** **2022 Updates:** **2023 Updates:**	
SC/26-2019, 9.0 &	**IS**	NAMMCO 28, 2021		**Carry out a new survey with harbour porpoise as a target species and collect dive data to facilitate the development of a correction factor for this species**		**Update 2021:** **IS:** Porpoise survey aimed at in 2022 or 2023. **2023 Updates:**	